#### OUR PHOSPHATES.

RICHES OF THE "GREAT CAROLINA

A Wonderful Resource of Nature-Relica of the Mastodon-A Godsend to South Carolina, if Rightly Husbanded and Administered.

> [Correspondence of the Nation.] CHARLESTON, S. C., July, -

The late Edmund Ruffin, Esq., acting under an appointment by the Governor of South Carolina as agricultural surveyor of the State, made his first report in the year 1843, and in his prefatory remarks announced that "from a very wide and diversified field of important subjects," he had chosen for investigation what he termed the "Great Carolinian Mari Bed." That rich deposits of what Mr. Ruffin called " marl and marl-stones" formed a portion of the geological structure of the State had been surmised, and some investigation had previously taken place, but only to a limited extent, and no definite action had been taken to utilize any knowledge which may have been possessed, or to direct to it the public attention. The report of the Agricul-tural survey for 1843 thus gave to the public tural survey for 1843 thus gave to the pholic the only authentic and, up to the present time, the fullest information upon the subject. The investigations of Mr. Ruffin were chiefly directed towards the discovery and location of deposits of mari and similar substances in which might be found a high percentage of carbonate of lime, and his success in this line of research was exceedingly satisfactory. His of research was exceedingly satisfactory. labors have since teen supplemented by vari-ours chemists and geologists. Tuomey, Lie-ber, Agassiz, Lyell, Holmes, Ravenel, Shep-ard, and others have thrown additional light upon the subject, and it is now a recognized fact that a few feet beneath the surface of the earth commences a bed of mart over six hundred feet in depth, and extending for many miles along the coast and through the 'low country' of South Carolina. It is of a better mality than the New Jersey marl, and is ea quality than the New Jersey mart, and is easily prepared for use either as a cement or as a fertilizer by the application of heat. Many of the analyses of Mr. Ruffin show a percentage of over 90 parts carbonate of lime, as well as 10 to 12 per cent of phosphate of lime. Dr. 10 to 12 per cent. of phosphate of lime. Br. St. Julian Ravenel, a well known chemist of Charleston, has added largely to the general fund of knowledge upon the subject, and both before and since the war has done much for its development. He is now engaged in mining and preparing the marl for market along the line of the South Carolina Ballroad, sixten miles from the city. But in order to teen miles from the city. But in order to compete successfully in the market, the lime must be sold at low rates, and to an outside observer it would seem that much of the suc-cess of the enterprise must depend upon the action of the principal railroads of this State, whose present high rates of transportation, if continued, will effectually choke off the devel-

opment of the country along their lines.
But while the time is coming when these inexhaustible resources will be more fully brought forward, they are overshadowed and for the present held in abeyance by the more wonderful developments of what Mr. Ruffin called "marl-stone"—better known, however, at the present day as "hopombate ricks." at the present day as "phosphate rocks." This phosphate rock is found in the form of a stratum or upper crust overlying the bed of mark, in some places cropping out on the sur face, and again failing to a considerable depih Its chief characteristics are best given by a writer upon the subject in 1868. "The bed,' he says, "varies from four to eighteen inches in thickness, sometimes, though rarely, in-creasing to two or three feet, and in some places thins out to a few scattering nodules on or near the surface. It consists essentially of indurated, irregularly rounded nodules, buried in an adhesive and tenacious blue clay and sand. Sometimes, however, it exists in continuous beds or large lumps, or conglomerates of soft chalk consistency, as If it were originally a soft pasty mass of phosphatic mud that has since become semi-consolidated.

Associated with these are a most wonderful associated with these are a most wonderful bones of marine animals are so abundant as to have induced Professor Agassiz, twenty years ago, to call it the 'fish bed of the Charleston Basin.' Bones also of lead to Charleston water animals, even those of man, and relics of his workmanship, are abundant. These ecially those of now extinct an mais, retain in great measure their peculiar cellular structure, but seem in some cases to have materially increased in compactness and weight by a kind of internal 'segregation' or condensation of phosphate of lime, though no trace of animal phosphate of lime has ever

been observed in them."

From the foregoing it will have been gathered that the value of these rocks or noules lies in the high percentage of phosphate of lime which they contain, and the reader may or may not know that phosphate of lime is the basis of all fertilizing manures, and that there is a yearly consumption of this article in the United States of 75,000 tons, and in Great Britan of 90,000. When it is also remembered en observed in them. that no f 200,000. When it is also remembered that the article previously brought to market to sapply this "basis," commonly known as Peruvian guano, is now being exhausted, that guano, is now being exhausted, the the supply of phosphate rock is practically in-exhaustible, that it is a cheaper article and more satisfactory than any other, some idea may be gained of the importance of the dis-

The question as to how these rocks came to The question as to how these rocks came to be thus laid away in layers underground charged with the precious phosphate, is not less difficult to answer than the question as to how their value remained undiscovered up to the year 1867. Upon the first question the doctors as usual disagree; nearly every one entertains a theory of his own, and no recognized explanation seems to have been agreed upon by all. One writer refers their "probable orbits to the expressmentitions demaits of upon by all. One writer refers their "proba-ble origin to the excrementitious deposits of various animals, among them birds." Another "ascribes" the formation to the deposition of bird guano, as it is now going on upon the Mosquito coast of the Caribbean Sea! A third attributes "their origin to the change of the carbonate of lime of the eocene mari into

carbonate of lime of the eccese man into phosphate of lime by a process of 'phosphatization' similar in all respects to the process of slinication of shelly masses as exhibited in the buhrstone formation."

Why the value of these deposits should have remained so long undiscovered may be due to the fact that all the analyses made were with the discourage of the process of lime. a view to the discovery of carbonate of lime, and, although ten or even sixteen per cent. of the phosphate had been found in the rocks, no lurther research or practical utilization seems to have been developed. This would appear all the more strange because of the attention attracted to the stratum on account

of its geological value. Intermingled with these nodules, and forming a part of them, are found the boues and teeth of the mastodon, megatherium, dinotherium, elephant, horse, together with the remnants of whales, sharks, seals and other marine animals. It was of these same relies that Professor Agassiz wrote in 1858, when he that Professor Agassiz wrote in 1858, when he declared that "nothing impressed me so deeply for many years past as the sight of these bones. I consider their careful study in all their relations as of the utmost importance for the progress of science. How does it happen that horses, sheep, bulls and dogs, not distinguishable from our domestic species, existed upon this continent together with the does the markers, the heaver, the hare, the deer, the muskrat, the beaver, the hare, the opossum, the tapir, which in our days are peculiar to this continent, and not found in the countries where our domesticated animals

Large quantities of sharks' teeth of enorm Large quantities of sharks' teeth of enormens size have been collected, together with bones of all sizes from the mastodon down, and many of these have found their way into private and public collections all over the country. Those living in New York will do well to view the specimens placed upon exhibition by Professor F. S. Holmes, of Charleston, in the Museum of Natural History in Central Park. Whatever may have been the cause of the non-discovery of the commercial value of these deposits, it is certain that up to 1867 the opinion of Professor Tuomey that they were "unavailable for agricultural purposes" was universal. But in that year, Dr. N. A. Pratt—during the war in charge of the chemical department of the C. agricultural purposes" was universal. But in that year, Dr. N. A. Pratt—during the war in charge of the chemical department of the C. S. Nitre and Mining Bureau, and lately called to a professorship of the University of Virginia—while engaged in the attempt to organize a company for the manufacture of acids and iertilizers in Charleston, came in contact with specimens of this phosphate rock, and was induced to give them a careful analysis.

Arbitration has awarded the United States three and one-half million pounds sterling.
—The new statue of Sir Watter Scott, designed for the Central Park, arrived at New York, from Europe, last Saturday.
—Ex-Governor Curtin, who has been removed from Brooklyn to New York, is again in a critical condition, having been prostrated by a large number of visits from indiscreet persons.

The result was that what had previously been supposed to contain 10, or at the outside 15, per cent. of phosphate of lime, was found actually to hold 60 odd per cent. The following table will convey some idea of the composition of phosphate rock; the alkalies, magnesia, sulphates, chlorides, fluorides and water not

being estimated:		
•	1st Analysis.	2d Analysi
Phosphate of lime	63.30	68.03
Phosphate of iron and		
alumina		5,02
Carbonate of lime and		
magnesia	8.20	8.03
Org-nic matter		7.60
Sand	9 01	9.91
Cook a nameantana	of phoophoto	of lima me

Such a percentage of phosphate of lime was more than sufficient to insure its commercia value, and the new branch of industry thus orened up and brought before the public by Dr. Pratt has tallen little short of being a god-send to the people of South Carolina. Com-pany after company has been formed, some for mining and shipping the rock in its crude state to foreign countries, and others still for its manufacture here at home into excellent fertilizers. Millions of dollars have thus been fertilizers. Millions of contains have that brought into the State, millions more are being introduced yearly in a constantly increasing ratio, land comparatively worthless has increased to six or seven times its original value, and a means of livelihood has been plantly and the containing the state of the containing th nai vaiue, and a means of fivelinood has oeen furnished to thousands. At a time when the supply from South America is being rapidly exhausted, the Carolina phosphate rock finds its way into the market, and is destined, so the same naw he forecast to appear the lar as can now be forseen, to supply the de-mands of the world. England has not been slow to appreciate the merits of the article; her demand has been greater than that of our own country, and it is constantly increasing. There has thus grown up a direct trade between South Carolina and England, the great difficulty being to find freight for the former sufficient for the ships required to transport the rock. Besides the export of the crude material, large quantities are manufactured in Charleston, and the competition between different companies has very largely reduced the price of lertilizers. The direct gain to the Southern planter from this reduction, added to the increased ease with which fertilizers to the increased ease with which fertilizers may be obtained, will be seen at a glance, and, from a combination of this with other causes, there is a manifest effort upon the part of many planters to reduce their area of cultivation and increase the productive power

At the present time the yearly product of all the companies may be estimated at 100,000 tons. Several hundred square miles are underlain by rock with a minimum yield of 650 derlain by rock with a minimum years tons per acre; nor are they confined to the land. They form a solid bottom to almost every river in the State—the Ashley, Cooper, Edisco Bull Coosaw, Stono and others. The Edisto, Bull, Coossaw, Stono and others. The Ediston Bull, Coossaw, Stono and others. The Legislature, in 1870, conferred upon certain persons the right to mine the navigable waters of the State—a privilege for which they pay a dollar a ton royalty, and which at present orices amounts to one-tixth or one-seventh of the entire income of the river companies.

I regret being unable to furnish an exact statistical statement of the whole subject, but the only authentic document giving reliable data is in process of preparation by a member of the Charleston Board of Trade, and as yet is incomplete, but so much that is new and

#### THE MAINE ELECTION.

warrant a description of each.

Slightly Increased Republican Majority in a Largely Increased Vote-The Administrationists Jubilant-No Decisive Returns yet Received.

WASHINGTON, September 9. The telegraphic returns of the Maine elec-tion come in slowly. Private dispatches claim that the Republicans have 17,000 majority, and have elected all their Congressmen. Nothing has been received since the close of the polls. The Radicals Confident.

New York, September 9-9.40 P. M.
Returns from Maine come in slowly. The
Republicans claim to have elected all their
Congressmen by increased majorities over last
year's vote in all sections as far as heard from,
and claim the State by about 15,000 majority. The Vote of Lewiston.

# LEWISTON, MAINE, September 9

A very large vote is being polled and the Republicans are gaining. The vote here at 1 P. M. stood; Perham (Republican) 847; Kimball (Democratic) 433.

## Knox County Perverted,

AUGUSTA, MAINE, September 9. Knox County gives a Republican majority for the first time in ten years. The Republi-cans claim to have re-elected Perham by fiteen thousand majority. They also claim the election of their five Congressmen.

#### Speculations in Portland. PORTLAND, Maine, September 9.

At two o'clock the tally lists of the vote in Portland showed for Perham 2421; for Kimbail Portland showed for Perham 2221; for Kimosii 2138, giving a Republican majority of 283. The vote last year (when the same candidates were running for Governor, and Perham was elected.) was for Perham 2192, and for Kimball 1814, being a Republican majority of 278. The polls will close at four P. M. At one o'clock the tally lists of the vote in this city stood Perham 1879; Kimball 1734; Republican stood Pernam 1879; Almosat 1734; Republican majority,146. At the same hour last year, the taily lists showed a majority the other way. At noon, Rockland, Knox County, showed a Republican majority of 243. Last year, its total Republican majority was only 29:

## The Result in Bangor.

Bangor, MAINE, September 9.
Bangor gives Perham 1997, Kimbali 1635.
R publican majority 362. The vote in the city last year way, Perham 1459, Kimbali 1119.
Republican majority 340. Chamberiain's majority in 1868 was 783. The majority of Herjority in 1868 was 783. The majority of hersey, Republican candidate for Congress, is
larger than that for Perham. The total vote
is the largest ever polled in this city.
A taily list in Portland shows 143 Republican
majority. The official returns of that city are
not yet announced.
Rockland, Knox county, gives Perham 310
majority against 29 last near Hale the Re-

majority, against 29 last year. Hale, the Re-publican candidate from the fifth district, is ahead of the general ticket. Belfast gives Perham 180 majority, against

## CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

## Murder by a Footpad.

NEW YORK, September 9.
A rough beat Henry Benson, an inoffensive citizen, to death in the street this morning. The Nathan Murderer (!) Again.

WASHINGTON, September 9. William Forrester, who recently arrived here from New Crieans, and was arrested on a charge of implication in the Nathan murder, as been taken to New York.

## A Suicidal Polygamist.

PHILADELFHIA, September 9.

A polygamist awaiting trial has been found drowned. He leaves four wives to mourn his loss. A colored man fatally wounded his wile in a quarrel.

## BERLIN IMITATING BELFAST.

BERLIN, September 9. The disorderly portion of the population of Berlin took occasion during the grand parade last Saturday, to create many disturbances. One party of riotons characters enraged at the one party or notons characters enraged at the advance in the price of beer by Hopt & Co., made an attack upon their brewery and completely wrecked it. The police were compelled to charge on the crowd with drawn swords, and the mob was not dispersed until many persons were wounded, and a still larger number erreated.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—Secretary Delano is better.
—Charles E. Loew declines the mayoralty candidacy of New York City.
—It is rumored that the Geneva Court of Arbitration has awarded the United States

THE PRIZE RING. GREAT FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPION-

SHIP OF THE LIGHT WEIGHTS. The Encounter Between Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers for Two Thous. and Dollars-A Game Battle-Edwards Loses by Chawing His Antagonist-

The match for the championship of the light weights of America between Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers, of New York, for the sum of two thousand dollars, was decided on Walpole Island, Mount Clair River, Canada, forty miles from Detroit, Wednesday morning, resulting in a victory for Chambers after twenty-six rounds had been tought, Edwards losing by a foul, claimed and allowed, in one hour and thirty-five minutes. The battle between these two good fistic artists, notwithstanding the flascos attending the late attempts of the heavy weights to perform a similar duty to their backers, created much comment and a deal of interest in pugilistic circles, and at the ring-side were representatives from New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, Rochester, Buffalo and Boston. Chambers is an Englishman, twenty-six years old, weighing one hundred and twenty pounds, and five feet three and a half inches high. Edwards is a native of New York, twenty eight years old, five feet four and a half inches high. It is said to have been the "gamest" fight in this country. The papers give the following account of the " mill:"

The crowd closed up around the roped arena in an instant, and at half-past nine o'clock the hat of Chambers was observed salling into the nclosure, and as its owner, attired in light pants and dark coat, leaped nimbly over the pants and dark coat, leaped nimbly over the ropes immediately after; a hundred or more eager eyes were fastened on him, and cheer after cheer resounded through the dense forest but a short distance beyond. He was waited upon by Tom Allen, of St. Louis, and George Seddons, of York, his seconds, and both well known in the ring. This man Chambers had fought many times in England and was never delegated but once, his record being such that once, his record being such that deleated but once, his record he was called the gamest in

THE WHOLE OF THE BRITISH ISLES. One minute later, the hat of Edwards followed one minute later, the nat of Edwards followed, sult from the opposite side of the ring, and a wild yell from many lads greeted him. He was esquired by Dooney Harris—the darkly-mysterious Dooney, and the savant of all pugilism—and Barney Asron, both of New York. In stripping, Edwards's flesh was white as an intant's, and his muscles stood out in knots that marked his fine condition. knots that marked his fine condition.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEN.

Billy has a fair face, light blue eyes, light hair, a prominent nose, high cheeks, and a chest perfect in its development. He had fought three times in this country, and victory perched on his colors in all encounters, and s smaller in statue, but in his fighting-clothes looked all that had been told of him-compact, with a body like a trunk of iron, he seemed capable of any fatigue. His face was as brown as a nut, and in every particular there was the fact staring one in the face that the little puglist had well taken care of him-self for the combat. In tossing for corners, Chambers won, and he took that with his back to the sun. Comparatively little trouble was experienced in obtaining a referee, William Tracey, of New York, a good-looking fellow, and one dressed too well for such an expedi-THE FIRST BOUND-FIRST BLOOD FOR CHAM-

BERS. Edwards held his right hand slightly ex-tended, while his left was across his breast. Chambers stood well forward, with his right well out from the shoulder and his left across his breast, but a little lower down than his antagonist's. Both were confident, and smiled Chambers exultingly claimed "first blood," which was allowed by the referer, amid cheers from Chamber's corner. Edwards smiled at this, and the men again coming to gether Edwards put his left lightly on Chamber's body, which the latter countered on the same spot. Edwards then planted in quick succession a left-handed blow on Chamber's succession a left-handed blow on Chamber's body and a right-hander on his head, when body and a right-hander on his head, when there was a clinch, and after a quick, terrible struggle Edwards was thrown, amid another how from Chamber's corner. The rounds were very much alike up to

ROUND 21.

The men were quite prompt to the call of time, but Chambers was a little tired, and went again to his corner, when his back and head were sprinkled with water, his second paying much attention to him. Edwards stood in the ring for a minute, when he walked stood in the ring tot and asked him to come out. "Come and take me if you can?" was the response; but Billy did not accept the was the response; but Birly and not accept the invitation again. At the referee's orders Arthur went to the scratch, but retreated at once; and it was evident he and his seconds wished to tire Billy out. The latter, at the second retreat of Arthur, tauntingly cried second retreat of Arthur, tauntingly cried out, "And you are the gamest man in English." To which Seddons returned, "He's fighting by our orders; he'll go to you when we want him to." The face of Edwards was still very clean, while Arthur's was swelling somewhat on the left side. At last they came together, and Edwards got his left on Chamber's head, but received a hard rap on the body for his pains. Then Arthur jumped in, and giving Billy a bad one in the ribs, the latter continued on his body, and there was a clinch, and Chambers threw Edwards down and feil on him heavily. and fell on him heavily.

ROUND 22. More coming to the scratch by Chambers and retreating with the same chaff as before, both Billy and Arthur laughing the while. Then they came together in earnest, and Ed-wards got Chambers on the cheek with his left to terriply that Arthur exclaimed, 'That's a beauty, Billy!" Chambers was working all the time, but a wicked lefthander at Billy's nose fell short, and Etwards reached out his right like a battering ram and hit Arthur on the body, when there was a struggle, quick exchanges, and Edwards threw Chambers with much force. The fighting done in this round was much in layor of Edwards.

ROUND 23. Edwards responded quickly, and, under instructions from his seconds, walked deliberately over to Chambers's corner, when Arthur cried, "Come on!" and Seddons, his second, "Give it to him all you know!" In a shouted "Give it to him all you know!" In a second Edwards got on the sore cheek with his left, and then instantly followed it with his right with terrific force on the ear. They then clinched, exchanged a body-blow or two, when they fell ou the ropes. Edwards's friends felt exultant. Chambers was surprised, evidently, in the change of his antagonist's fac-

ROUND 24.

Edwards was quick to the referee's call, and Edwards was quick to the referee's can, and going over again to Arthur's corner the latter was prepared for him, but he did not stop the lightning left and right-handers of Billy, as he got on Arthur's nose and cheeks heavily, the latter getting in a heavy one on Billy's body, and here they clinched. Edwards throwing Chambers on the ropes in his own corner, and the crowd cried with delight.

ROUND 25.

earnest, and chaff was merrily indulged in by the opposite factions, while the universal ver-dict was that the battle was one of the pretti-est that had ever afforded satisfaction to pat-

rons of the ring. ROUND 26 AND LAST.

When the men toed the mark the appearance of each afforded evidence of the severty of the milling in the prior round, though neither had skin barked as yet, but their bodies and faces were flushed, and they puffed like high-pressure steam engines. Contrary to expectation Chambers immediately rushed at Edwards ere the latter had reached the scratch, and forced him into his corner, and delivered the left on the head, for which he Championship of Light Weights, &c. scratch, and forced nim litto his corner, and delivered the left on the head, for which he got a receipt in full on the cheek, when he hit short and clinched, a few blows being quickly exchanged as the closed. Arthur then bore Billy to the ropes, and threw him upon them in his (Edward's) corner. As his seconds raised Chambers up they claimed a foul, asserting that Edwards had bitten him. four, asserting that Edwards had better that of oprove this to the satisfaction of the referee Arthur was taken before that officer and his left shoulder shown, upon which was visible the imprint of teeth. Thereupon the referee awarded the battle to Chambers.

their opinions of justness, and they became their opinions of justices, and they became clamorous for a reversal and a continuance of the fight. Edwards walked to the centre of the ring and solemnly declared that the charge was altogether unfounded. The referee refused to reverse his decision, however, and a scene of the most intense excitement casued. Billy was sorely cut up at this totally unlooked for termination of the affair at a time when victory seemed within his grasp, and he sat

calling upon God to witness bis assertion that he never touched Chambers's flesh with his teeth. Many of the speciators believed him, too, the impression being that it was a "cut and dried thing" to beath he out of the money, and that instead of Billy having bitten Arthur it was some one of the latter's friends that did so. Iudeed, one of them was charged with doing this by a man who declared he saw him ommit the act; but that man could not be found. On the way home I talked to both men, and found Edwards's face without a cratch or visible bruise. Two knuckles on his right hand were commencing to swell, but not seriously. Chambers's left cheek was not seriously. Chambers's left cheek was somewhat swollen, and he had several lumps on his face, and his left ear was contused.

RENOMINATION ECONOMY. How Grant is Paying the Public Debt-

A few more of Conkling's Misstate-

ments Corrected. The following extract from a letter written

by the Hon. David A. Weils has been made

I am in receipt of your note of the 21st, asking "What did Mr. Dawes mean by saying in his speech at Utica that Johnson's adminisration only reduced the debt \$13,000,000 ? I had not observed that Mr. Dawes made any such statement; but Senator Conkling, in his recent speech at the Cooper Institute of New so aver, and in so doing stated what was not only grossly incorrect, but what, moreover, could not have admitted of misstatement if the speaker had ever given the subject even the most superficial investiga-tion. To prove this I will refer you to the last report (1871) of the secretary of the iast report (1871) of the secretary of the treasury, pages 11 and 13, where the principal of the acknowledged or funded public debt of the United States is stated with the atmost clearness, as it existed on the 1st of July in each year from 1843 to 1871 inclusive. By this table it appears that the principal of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1866, was \$2.773.236.173, and on the 1st of July, 1866, was \$2.773.236.173, and on the 1st of July, 1868, \$2.611.687,351, thus showing a reduction in Johnson's first two years alone of \$161.648,332. At the close of the next figoal year (1869, eight, months of which were unser Johnson and four under Grant, the principal of the debt had been further reduced to \$2.588.452.213. But this method of stating the payments made on the pubther reduced to \$2,088,492,213. But this me-thod of stating the payments made on the pub-lic debt under the administration of Andrew Johnson tells but a very small part of the ac-tual truth; and this Mr. Conkling, if he ever had read the reports of the Secretary of the Freasury since 1868, must have known as well cheerfully at each other. There was much sparring for an opening, with many feints and dodges, when Arthur, retreating, said, pleasanily, "it's a long day, Billy." To which the latter, in the centre of the ring, replied the latter, in the centre of the ring, replied "Yes." He again approached Edwards and suddenly sent his left with much force on Billy's mouth, which drew the blood, and Billy's mouth, which drew the blood, and Chambers explitingly claimed "first blood." By the same was much say that the Presidential election in November, 1868, must have known as well as any one, for after the Presidential election in November, 1868, must have known as well cotton baies and spars seemed to spring to the surface of the water, and I tried in vain to death hold of some of them; but the sea was violent, and though I had my hands on some of them, they eluded my grasp, and very soon we were carried clear of them. About twenty for the purpose of establishing the truth. The purpose of establishing the truth the purpose of establishing the truth. The purpose of establishing the truth the purpose of establishing the truth. The purpose of establishing the truth the purpose of establishing the truth. The purpose of establishing the truth the purpose of establishing the truth. The purpose of establishing the truth the purpose of establishing the truth. The purpose of establishing the truth the purpose of establishing the truth. The purpose of establish published full details of the amount of payments made up to November, 1858, out of current receipts for debts already due at the close of the war, and not funded, and also for bountles, all of which, if not thus and then paid, would, to an equivalent extent, have augmented the funded debt. Secretary McCulloch's statement may be found in his report as secretary of the treasury, December, 1869, and General Schofield's in the form of 1869, and General Schonerics in the form of letter, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, December 12, 1869. But by these statements it is demonstrated, beyond the possibility of a cavit, and by a method so clear that "he who runs may read," yond the possibility of a cavil, and by a method so clear that "he who runs may read," that between the 1st day of April, 1865, and the 1st day of November, 1868, a period of three years and seven months, there was paid out of the treasury of the United States, under the administration of Andrew Johnson, on account of the public indebtedness, the large sum of \$470,-256,650 42; and in addition thereto \$42 194.000 on account of advances to the Pacific railroads, and \$7,200,000 on account of the purchase of Alaska; the whole making an aggregate of \$519,650,650. (See report of the secretary of the treasury, December, 1868, pp. 19-21.) I have thus answered your question as clearly and concisely as I am able. I have been particular also to give the specific auttorities for my figures, so that he who yet doubts may readily investigate for himself, and yet there can be little doubt that the \$13,000,000 reduction" will continue to be a stock political argument for the whole of the

# stock political argument for the whole of the present campaign. THE PROSPERITY OF CHARLESTON

[From the Boston Post, September 7.] [From the Boston Post, September 7.]
The present and prospective prosperity of Charleston and the States of South Carolina and Florida, in spite of the governmental enormities of Scott and his Grantite clique, is highly gratifying. The city has suffered a tremendous depression in business for many years, and South Carolina has become wellingh stagnant in certain localities, owing to the persecutions of the Federal authorities. But the skies have smiled upon the deserted cotton fields, and now the markets and wharves are regaining something like their old-time are regaining something like their old-lime vivacity. The sea island planters made a quite vivacity. The sea island planters made a quite successful crop of cotton during the last season, and the Florida crop, though somewhat short, was of remarkable good quality. The pre-ent crop has been injured materially by drought and the caterpillars, and the probability is that the product will be reduced to that of former medium seasons. The rice crop now about coming to market in Charleston had a favorable season during the first part of the growth; but nater there was a visit from the caterpillar, which caused damage, but to what extent is uncertain. About the customary acreage was planted, and a crop of but to what extent is uncertain. About the customary acreage was planted, and a crop of about 60,000 therees in South Carolina and Georgia may be realized should no further disaster occur. The citizens of Charleston regard the statistics of their impoved trade with gard the statistics of their impoved trade with a reasonable pride. Under a better adminis-tration of the local and general government, there is no reason to doubt that the city and State would soon regain their former prosperity.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9.
Southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather for the South Atlantic States, with possibly areas of rain.

Edwards, bent upon mischlef, and evidently determined to follow up the advantage he had gained in the previous rounds, at the call of time immediately advanced to the centre and made play for offensive operations. Chambers retreated before him, and as he did so Billy went after him into his corner, opening the ball by a cannot-shot on the side of the forehead. This brought our rapid and severe exchanges decidedly in favor of Edwards, who. however, was worsted in the struggle for the fall. The fighting was fast and furious, and the slogging at close quarters something terrific. The spectators were delighted now that the men had got to business in dead THE LONDON TIMES .- On August 3, John

## A STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE LOSS OF THE METIS.

Admirable Behavior of Two Children An Awful Night in the Angry Waves -The Mournful Fate of the Little

It is now ascertained that forty lives were lost on the steamer Metis. One of the most touching stories of the disaster is told by Mr. Adams, of Brooklyn, who had charge of two copy it:

The engine must have stopped for fully half an hour. During the interval of her laying to I think I heard the sound of a whistle, as if from a passing steamer. When we started again I heard the working of the donkey engine. I then became somewhat anxious and sprang again out of my berth. I pulled on my irousers and put on my shoes, the children still quietly sleeping. Though alarmed my-self, I thought it better that they should remain quiet until I had ascertained more fully the officers and many of the passengers. was not under any great apprehension just then, and was about returning to the boys when I metan officer, I do not know his name, who said, "The boat is sinking; the passenger must save themselves as they best can." In-stanty realizing our position, it flashed across my mind that I must not endeavor to save the lives of the brothers entrusted to my care sepa rately, but that we must all cling to one an other. I instantly ran to the children, woke them up, and tied securely a life-preserve around both of them, taking one myself. took my waistcoat, buttoned my coat around me, and went aft. THEY WERE AS GENTLE AS LAMBS,

was about to happen, and obeyed my orders implicitly, showing the greatest heroism. I then noticed that the steamer was settling forward, and hurried as rapidly as possible air.
While going there, a gentleman named McCrillis asked me if I wented another life-prevalue, as it might save the children's lives. He gave it to me willingly. I took it and car-ried it on my arm. There was no time to lose. took the children to the siter part of the boat, to the guards, and told them they must jump into the sea with me, and that they must put all their trust in me, and that I would not put all their trust in me, and that I would not leave them. The waves were then very high, commencing to break over the bows of the Metis, and the rain was pouring down in torrents. I hesitated for a moment, thinking whether it would not be better to remain yet nwhile with the ship; but, noticing that she was breaking up forward, the timbers commencing to fly up, and her hull settling. I saw that her doom was sealed. I remained with the children until the water began to wash over her main deck and threatened to sub-merge us. Placing a chair by the buiwarks, with one foot on it and the other on the side

and seemed aware that something dreadful

or the ship, with my left arm I HUGGED THE TWO CHILDREN CLOSE TO ME, and with a desperate leap I sprang into the water with them. The poor little fellows never uttered a sound of alarm. I had some slight hope of reaching a boat manned by some of the crew of the Metis, and shouted out that if only they would take the boys on board I could take care of myself. The wind and rain, had there been a boat near, would have probably prevented their hearing me. With the two children I was rapidly carried by the current to the bows of the snip: There by the current to the bows of the snip: Here was a quantity of floating debris there, which I was for a time atraid would kill us. At the second effort, by vigorously pushing against the bow with my feet, I succeeded in disentification of the children, receiving three or four slight contusions. I had now succeeded in putting around me the second life-preserver, and with one arm clasping the boars with the other I was holding the children up as far out of the water as I could, exhortup as far out of the water as I could, exhorting them to keep their chins well up out of the water. Shortly after the second time of our being carried forward to her bows the State ticket, against which, however, there is also considerable dissatisfaction manifested. Tickets will be hopelessly mixed here on the surface of the water, and I tried in vain to earth hold of some of them; but the sea was seemed to be growing weaker and weaker. I continued my exertions to keep his head clear of the high-running waves. The child made no complaint, no murmur.

PRESENTLY THE YOUNGER BROTHER DIED. Even then the children were together, and I then exerted all my efforts towards saving Arthur. I placed his nead higher up ou my shoulder, and said: "Do, Arthur, hold your head up just as high as you can; I will save you." His reply was, "I cant." Very soon atterward he died.

My thoughts were then centred on saving that healths and restoring them.

their bodies, and restoring them, if possible, to their parents; but very soon I felt myself becoming weaker and weaker, and the exerbecoming weaker and weaker, and the exertion I had made to save the children was producing physical exhaustion. After a long
struggle in my mind whether I should part
with their poor bodies I was rejuctantly forced
to let them go, knowing that the live-preserver,
still tightly secured around them, would float them. As we were drilling toward the shore, I took the second life-preserver and secured both around my person, knowing that the bat-

It was just then beginning to become clear, and a duil, murky light announced the coming day. I had been there an hour and a haf in the water. I felt myself becoming gradually weaker and weaker, the seas dashing over me weater and weater, and thought my and taking away my breath, and thought my lath hour had come, when I saw a heavy gangplank coming towards me. I suppose it was gang-plank from having cleats nailed on it. efforts of a drowning man to secure it. It was floating beneath the water, apparently weighted down by splinters coming from the wreck. I succeeded in getting on it, when a wave washed me off, and I was carried away wave wasned me on, and I was carried away twenty feet from it. The strings of my life-preserver snapped, and it slipped around my neck. Tois had a tendency to keep my head from under the water, and I was now so uttery weakened that I almost gave up. Just then another wave drove the life-preserver down another wave drove the life preserver down again to my waist. How the plank was again secured by me I cannot tell. My lower limbs and arms were so suif and cramped that all I could do was to hold the plank with my heel, and retain it near me until I regained some little strength. At last I got to my former position on the plank, the waves breaking over me all the time, making me ley cold, and the quantity of salt water I had swallowed causing me to feel ill and faint.

Just then the storm seemed to recommence

causing me to feel ill and taint.

Just then the storm seemed to recommence with new fury, and I again despaired of ever reaching shore. Presently, however, daylight appeared, and I saw afar off the topmast of some vessel, though I could not make mast of some vessel, though I could not make out her hull. This cheered me. A short time after I heard some one calling me. In a lew moments I distinguished Mr. McCrillis, the gentleman who had given me the life-preserver. He asked me if I had seen the land. I replied that I had not, but looking back of me I saw Watch Hill. Mr. McCrillis was on a scale matters and some distance ahead of me. me I saw Watch Hill. Mr. McCrillis was on a cork mattress and some distance ahead of me. I soon neared him, and he asked me whether I thought my plank would carry another man, and I reached out my hand to him and took him on together with his mattress.

Shortly after that the life-boat came in sight and made tor us rapidly. They halled us and bid us get on board. I think we were almost among the last in the water who were saved. The life-boat had picked up a very stout man and woman who had been kept above water

The children were found clasped in each other's arms with the sheep my melanchely due to the bucket of the Metis. to them, and it has been my melancholy duty to bring their bodies here to their serrowing father.

## SERIOUS FIRES OUT WEST.

GALENA, ILL., September 9. Bennett & Wiley's flooring mills have been ourned to the ground. MEMPHIS. September 9.

One block of buildings below Union and Monroe streets have been burned. Loss \$250,000. The Peabody hotel, the opera house, the courthouse and the postoffice were at one time threatened.

EX-GOVERNOR PERRY FOR CONGRESS. Result of the Fourth Congressional

Democratic Convention-Hon. B. F. Perry Unanimously Nominated-The War Among the Radicals.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, September 9.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District was held this evening in the hall of the Nickerson House, and was called to order by Major S. P. Hamilton, member of the State executive committee. Colonel J. H. Rion, of Fairfield, was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. R. M. Stokes, of Union, secretary. A committee of three on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of S. P. Hamilton, T. B. Crews and Dr. Duncan, who suggested, after consultation, Major N. R. Eaves, of Chester, as permanent president. Major Eaves was introduced amid great applause, and delivered an eloquent and stirring address. His remarks were re ceived with demonstrations of hearty endorsement.

On motion it was agreed to go into a ballot and the two-thirds rule was adopted. Hon, B. F. Perry was nominated by Major Eaves, and seconded by Major Hamilton. Colonel J. G. McKissick was nominated by Mr. A. R. Aughtry and seconded by Colonel Rion. Hon. W. D. Simpson was nominated by Mr. T. B. Crews, and Colonel J. H. Evins was nominate ed by Major D. R. Duncan.

Two ballots were taken without any candidate receiving the necessary two-thirds vote, but Perry had a majority from the start. The third ballot resulted as follows: Perry 26; Mc-Kissick 3. The friends of the latter then withdrew his name, and made the nomination of the Hon. B. F. Perry unanimous.

Upon motion of Colonel James H. Bion, the delegates from the respective countles were instructed to have prepared in their counties a petition according to the provisions of the recent act of Congress, addressed to the United States Judge of the district, requesting him to appoint supervisors of elections for the various precincts. After the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the president, and the ap pointment of a committee of three to inform Honorable B. F. Perry of his nomination, the convention adjourned sine die.

Delegates from all the countles in the congressional district, except Oconee, were present. The meeting was quiet and decorous, as all Conservative gatherings in the State are, but there was great confidence on the part of the delegates of their ability to carry the district, and send a good man to Congress in place of A. S. Wallace. Major Earle, in his speech, dwelt with much feeling upon the hope of reconciliation and friendship for the South held out in the nomination of Horace Greeley, and pledged the hearty support of every good citizen in his section to the honest old farmer of Chappaqua.

There was a mass meeting of the colored gentry held here to-day to protest against some of the county nominations. Violent speeches were made, and the usua! quarreling, villification and abuse were indulged in sition to about half of the county ticket which was put out by the Regular Convention, and the negroes assembled to-day were almos unanimous in the desire for certain changes This is a separate thing altogether from the

The white people have done nothing yet in the way of making nominations, and probably will not do more than put out one or two for the probate judgeship. The Radical candidate for the latter position is utterly incom-QUI VIVE.

## TRADE TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9. E Great satisfaction prevails among the Internationals here at the decision of the Hague International Congress to remove the general council from London to New York

The cabinet makers' and upholsterers' league

dissolved yesterday. According to the report of the finance committee the recent strike ended disastrously to the funds of the league, and the officers are accused of peculation and disnonesty in the management of the treasury. The coach drivers' association have held a special meeting to take steps to have the ways of coach drivers increased from twelve wages of coach drivers increased from tweive to fourteen dollars per week. It was resolved to enter on a strike October ist. The eight hour league of the furniture trade, which has hour league of the furniture Itade, which has 2350 members, held a meeting yesterday, at which a report was submitted, showing that the sum of \$3000 was expended, during the recent strike, for the support of the workmen, and that \$5000 remains in the treasury. The organization is to resume the movement next spring, when a central organization will be formed, covering all the other trades.

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Arrive at Charleston. 5.66 A M
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Leave Summerville at. 7.25 A M
Arrive at Charleston at. 8.45 A M
Leave Charleston at. 8.45 A M
Leave Charleston at. 8.50 P M
Arrive at Summerville at. 8.50 P M
Arrive at Summerville at. 8.50 P M
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Arrive at Columbia. 10.40 A M
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